British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

Nothing positive has yet transpired with respect to the pending negociations for the restoration of peace in these countries, but the impression is that they are in a very fair train, and that much time will not elapse before we shall have something definitive.

Meanwhile it is gratifying to learn that the foreign element—the intromission of which in the contest has contributed so materially to prolong it—is fast disappearing; the 73d having embarked at Montevideo, on the 20th inst., for its original destination.

A guilty conscience, it is said, requires no accuser. The truth of this remark would receive a new illustration, should the announcement contained in the Montevideo papers respecting military movements on the part of Brazil prove correct. It is pretended that the Imperial Government, having learned that there was a prospect of a speedy settlement of the question of the Rio de la Plata, immediately despatched a steamer to Rio Grande to countermand the orders previously issued for the embarcatien of two battallions of infantry, and that directions had been given to increase the garrisons on the frontier. This statement, though resting on no better foundation than the authority of the Montevedio journals, does not appear to us at all improbable; but we are persuaded that the Cabinet of Brazil, notwithstanding the consciousness of the multifarious injuries it has inflicted on these Republics, may dismiss its fears, for we believe both Argentine and Orientals, place full reliance for redress on the triumph of public opinion in Brazil.

It is with deep concern we have to announce that the last advices from the United States afford very strong grounds to apprehend that war between that Republic and Mexico is imminent. Indeed, it is stated that a division of 2,000 Mexicans had actually invaded Texas, and had an encounter with a detachment af the United States' troops.

On the 19th inst. the American Chargé d'Affaires in this city addressed a letter to the Minister of Foreign Relations, stating that he was instructed to present to the Argentine Government, in pursuance of a joint resolution of Congress on the 26th of February last, a copy of the "Narrative of the United States' Exploring Expedition, during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1842, by Charles Wilkes, Esq. commander of the expedition, and of the United States' navy." This Narrative is composed of five volumes, with an atlas, and constitutes the first part of the work at present in the course of publication; the other parts are to be forwarded to Mr. Harris for presentation to the government from time to time, according as they are completed. Mr. Harris availed himself of the opportunity to express the very sincere satisfaction he felt at being the medium of presenting the work to the Argentine Government, not only from its real merit, but because it serves to illustrate the kind spirit and friendly feelings which animate the government and people of the United States towards the Argentine Republic.

The Minister, replied under the same date, that H. E. the Governor accepted with the most cordial esteem such a distinguished present, which was a fresh evidence of the kind spirit and friendly feelings which animate the government and people of the U. S. towards this Republic, and had ordered it to be placed in the Public Library, the Directors of which was instructed to preserve it with special care, and also to deposit in the archives of the institution copies of the letter of the Chargé d'Affaires and of the reply thereto, as likewise of the note addressed to the Argentine Minister at Washington directing him to make known to the Secretary of State the high sense entertained by the Argentine Government of the friendly distinction conferred upon it.

The hostilities of the Anglo-French intervention commenced by the violation of the official correspondence of the Argentine Government, under a neutral flag; and we are sorry to learn that communications placed under the safeguard of the honor of the British flag have not been respected. The correspondence between the Government of this Republic and its Ministers in England and France have been on several occasions violated. The last instance of such an outrageous proceeding occurred when H. M's. steamer *Lizard* came down from Rio, in the beginning of April last. The Argentine Minister at that Court forwarded by her a very voluminous correspondence under seal of the Post Office, and addressed to the Brazilian Consul General in this city; but not a single document ever came to hand!! We trust that the British Government, when informed of such shameful conduct, will institute an inquiry that will lead to the detection and punishment of the unworthy servants who have been guilty of a practice so calculated to reflect disgrace on the British name.

[From the "Morning Chronicle" of April 23d, 1846.

There is a very useful, though not very numerous, class of her Majesty's subjects, well known to commercial men, though less so perhaps to our general readers, yclept *drummers*. Their duty is to procure consignments of merchandise of various sorts to the foreign houses or agency who employ them, and their success of course depends, in some measure, upon the powers of persuasion which they are gifted with, and can bring to bear upon their task. The large and increasing consumption of the market they are applying for, the peculiar suitableness of the article they are desirous to obtain a supply of, and the certainty of its meeting an immediate sale, at encouraging or even handsome profits, are the topics upon which it falls to their lot most to expatiate. It will be seen that a "drummer" should be a man of rather a sanguine turn of mind, and not too much disposed to look on the worst side of things. He may in his time have heard of glutted markets and of goods selling on the other side of the world at less than prime cost, but it is his duty to hope for the best. This respectable body of our countrymen, have, we are happy to say, just received an accession to their ranks on which they deserve to be congratulated. Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, accredited to the Government of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, has set up as "drummer" for the Montevideo market. His initiatory circular appeared exclusively in our colums of Tuesday. Avoiding the not uncommon fault of attempting too much at once, he confines himself for the present to the *provision* line, including *warlike stores*—to comestibles and combustibles. "Salt beef, pork, "wheat, potatoes, yams, and in short all articles of "food," are recommended as sure to pay a profit. "All sorts of dried fruits and grain, barley, oats, "peas, beans, hay, would well repay the cost of conveyance;" and a small quantity of the best wine might find a sale, but salted or dried fish is always in great demand, as also butter and lard." "At the present moment horses might find sale here; gunpowder, ammunition, and military accoutrements certainly would." Nor, if his correspondent could "induce shipowners to send vessels hither on "speculation," would a *return* cargo be wanting. There are likely to be plenty of starving Englishmen and Irishmen at Montevideo—so long as Lord Aberdeen continued in the Foreign office at least, and so "they would probably find "passengers from hence on their return to the Cape "of Good Hope." It was immaterial whether the food came to them, or they went to the food. Either way the shipowners would get a freight. On the whole, as a beginning, this circular is a business-like production, and shows that the author not only can turn his hand to anything, but is as likely to shine in his new capacity as in his old one of a diplomatist. The only fault we observe is the omission of the name of the *firm* he "drums" for. We should have expected to read, "in case you are not provided with a correspondent in this place, I would beg to solicit a preference of your valued favours for my esteemed friends Messrs. ———, who you may be assured will do every justice to your interests."

A man cannot serve God and Mammon. How, then, is Mr. Ouseley, at the same time, to do justice to his Sovereign and to his commercial clients? His Sovereign sent him out to the River Plate to effect the *pacification* of the countries there; but, to obtain a good result for the dried and salt meats and fish, yams, &c., and to get a return cargo of starved-out emigrants, a continuation of the *war* will be absolutely requisite. If he succeed in raising the siege of Montevideo, and opening that city to the teeming abundance of the pent-up plains and valleys of the interior, the deep waters of the Plate will be the best market for the cargoes of his Cape of Good Hope friends. How can dried meats compete with fresh beef at a halfpenny per pound, to say nothing of the horses, which are about as scarce in the Banda Oriental as Paddies are in Tipperary; or of the gunpowder, which, however, in a commercial sense, may be considered the least *risky* article of the lot, as, if not wanted for war, it will do for salutes or fireworks? But the dilemma is one of his own creating, and it is not our business to show him how to escape from it We shall not, however, be surprised, some day or other, to hear of a *protest* from the ship owners of the Cape of Good Hope against the disappointment of their just expectations in the issue of the adventures entered into at Mr. Ouseley's recommendation, as was the case the other day with the loan jobbers of Montevideo.

Seriously, is this a proper person on whom to depend for upholding the dignity of the Soveregien in a post which is conspicuous before the whole civilized world, or for managing a nice and difficult negociation involving important interests? Or shall we be told "the man is as good as the master?" We confess we should have some hesitation in demurring to this latter proposition.

[From the Gaceta.]

Departure of W. Brent Junr., Esq.

The farewell letter of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, W. Brent Jun., Esq., states that, being on the eve of returning to his own country, the Government of the United States had ordered him to take his leave at a fitting opportunity, and to avail himself of the occasion which should thus offer, in order to convey to the Argentine Government the expression of the friendly feelings entertained by the President of the United States towards the Argentine Confederation, and his desire of maintaining and extending the cordial relations which so happily subsisted between both countries.

Our Government, in reply to the letter of recall, stated—That H. E. the Secretary of State of the United States, having by order of his Government seen fit to remove W. Brent Junior Esq. from the office he had for some time filled in the Argentine Confederation as Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, it must do this gentleman the justice of saying that during all the period of his official residence in the Confederation, he had merited esteem and the most decided approbation for his wise conduct, and for the persevering care and tact which he had displayed in order to draw closer the bonds of the most perfect and fraternal understanding between both Republics: and that for these considerations the Argentine Government recommended Mr. Brent in a very special manner to the high consideration of that of the United States of North America, whose interests he had most efficaciously and worthily promoted by enlisting the warm sympathies of the Argentine people.

In a note of 9th inst., Mr. Brent Junior informed the Argentine Government that he would embark on Tuesday the 14th on board the United States' Brig *Bainbridge* for the purpose of returning to his own country: that he would feel grateful for the corresponding passports for his departure: that he left the Confederation with emotions of deep feeling: that the most important events had passed in review before him since his arrival here: that to him it had been a source of the most intense and continued pleasure, to observe and be acquainted with the distinguished patriotism and valour displayed by the Argentine people and their functionaries under the illustrious statesman and patriot Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, who so ably presided as Chief of the Confederation: and that this patriotic and heroic resistance against the attacks of two of the most powerful nations of Europe should be crowned with success, and ultimately redound to the happiness and liberty of all the people who inhabit the countries watered by the magnificent Plata and its tributaries, was his sincere wish.

Our Government replied, that the emotions of deep feeling which His Honour had shown himself to be possessed of on leaving this country, caused by the important events which have taken place since his arrival, were highly esteemed by the Government, as well as the intense and continued pleasure with which he had observed and known the patriotism and valour of the Argentine people, and their functionaries under the direction of H. E. the Governor: that while cordially reciprocating His Honour's noble sentiments and the sincere wishes with which he was animated, that the cause which this Republic sustained should be crowned with success and should redound to the happiness and liberty of all the inhabitants of the countries watered by the manificent Plata and its tributaries, it had the honour to assure him that in the Government as well as in the Argentine People, he left indelible and very grateful impressions in consequence of the worthy and enlightened manner in whiah he had discharged his functions in this Republic: that his conduct was equally commendable for its frankness towards his own distinguished Government, for the progress which the true interests of the United States had made, by his efforts to draw closer their relations with these countries, and for the rectitude and wisdom with which he had demeaned himself in all his official transactions: that it confidently hoped, therefore, that on the wise conduct of His Honour being made known to his Government, it would meet with the full approval it so justly deserved; and that as a well-merited tribute o acknowledgement, it duly recommended him to the consideration of the President in the reply to the letter of recall which was enclosed to His Honour, and a copy of which it had the satisfaction of transmitting to him for his knowledge, with the corresponding passports.

Mr. Brent Junior embarked on the morning of the 14th at half past twelve. At half past ten a deputation composed of Doctor Vincente Lopez, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Brigadier Miguel E. Soler, General Felipe Heredia and Doctor Roque Perez, of the Foreign Office, repaired to his residence in order to accompany Mr. Brent. Three carriages were in waiting to convey the cortege which left the house at eleven. In the first carriage were Mr. Brent and his lady, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, Mr. Harris, Doctor Lopez and Miss Halback; in the second Brigadier Soler, General Heredia and Doctor Perez, several native federal and North American citizens who had been to take leave of Mr. Brent, followed on foot and aocompanied him until they saw him depart from these shores, where he has left such grateful and honourable recollections.

At the mole Mr. Brent was in like manner received and accompanied by numerous Argentine and Oriental citizens and friends of his. Amongst these was the Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal, Signior Acevedo Leitte, Miss Leitte and several other ladies.

The Captain of the Port, Major Pedro Ximen, also presented himself at the house of Mr. Brent, and accompanied him until the moment of his embarkation, disposing everything for the comfort and respect due to that honourable gentleman.

The adieus were cordial and affecting. The number of persons assembled was great, and Mr. Brent received unequivocal testimonies of high consideration and esteem which he reciprocated with affectionate emotion and tenderness.

We wish the virtuous, respectable, and wise American patriot who has so worthily represented the Government of the United States, and his lady, a most prosperous voyage. They leave in this country their beloved son Mr. George Lee Brent an object of general affection and esteem.

ENGLAND.

The following is the tone in which the opponents of Sir Robert Peel's free trade principles speak of the government measure under discussion.

Plymouth, May 20th.

The Government proposed Corn Law Repeal on the spur of an alleged impending calamity. It has been propounded as a desperate remedy to protect the life of the nation from starvation. It has also been adopted as a short cut to pre-eminent, unexampled national prosperity. Hence nothing was, because nothing ought, as the Ministers imagine—to bar or even check its progress. Its enunciation was a *coup de main* attempted without sound of trumpet. Like the swelling tide, it was to overbear all opposition, growing greater, higher, nobler, from impediment, as the steam pent up. For who would oppose a precaution against Famine? Like the advancing waves it was to overflow every restriction planted in the sands of time. Yet is it so? Has the measure sped resistlessly? Has it become law *per saltum?* The actual fact is a melancholy contrary. Every Canute has been able to stay its progress. The Irish Coercion Bill, the sauciness of Mr. Smith O'Brien, the sorrows of a Toulmin Smith, and many another grain of sand, have stayed its action. Its progress in the House of Commons has been like the camel passing through the eye of a needle. But it has passed at length. The last pæan of Free Trade, the last dying speech of Protection, was uttered on Friday last. The knell of the Corn-Laws was rung in its third reading. Aye, and of the Government, too, for "with it this life, it takes." From henceforth the Whig-radicals will pursue their own path, which leads to power. They will overthrow their *quondam* allies, if only for having forestalled them. The majority of the Conservative party is split off from the Government beyond the possibility of re-union. The 112—"traitors" as some style them—are a broken reed for a Government to lean on. The Corn-Laws gone, the Government have no cause. What, then, will be their fate on the first division? The Protectionists may be treacherous to their principles; they may make a diversion towards the Liberals in order to overthrow and punish their abandoned leaders. It may be their policy to force Sir Robert Peel out of office, and Lord John Russel into it, in order to have the enemy in the person of an erect and manly foe, and not in that of a backsliding friend—in front instead of in the midst of their own camp. But in all probability a dissolution of Parliament will be resorted to, for a solution of the difficulties in which the Free Trade policy has involved individuals, parties, and the nation.

This, however, is certain—the fate of the present Government, constituted as it now is, is sealed. For where are they to look for support when Free Trade shall become the law? Will they become Free Traders in politics? Or in religion? Will they bereave the land of the power which it has acquired from the electoral restriction of the £50 franchise? Will they deny religion the protection of an established Church? Will they assert that it is not only "impolitic" but "unjust" to restrict the right of voting to a class? Will they enunciate that to buy religion in the cheapest, and sell it in the dearest, market, is the principle of common sense? Such certainly is the creed of the combination of discontent, dissent, and masked republicanism, forming "pressure from without" which has overturned the Corn-Laws, destroying the convictions of the Government with them. An extension of the suffrage without the expensive process of manufacturing faggot votes, the degradation of the church to the rank of a sect among sects—a widening of the foundations of our elective system these are the "other and greater objects" which judging from the ultra liberalism, and hasty escapades of its leaders, are to be compassed by the Anti-Corn-Law League. The government have, in truth, committed a fatal error in admitting perfect organization as a proof of the goodness of the object sought. Cancer presents subtle organization; yet it is the worst of the "ills that flesh is heir to." Ribbonism in Ireland is perfect organization; yet what system more murderous? Jesuitism all the world over, is preeminent organization; and yet what system more diabolical? We cannot but fear, therefore, that the government have wronged their own common sense, aye, have endangered the future stability of every institution which may be offensive to prejudice or latitudinarianism, by enunciating that extensive organization is a sign of "soul of goodness." It is rather a symptom of disease. For there is a stronger inclination to organize in bad causes than in good, because the passions are stronger than, the virtue of men. There will be great facility then, in organizing an Anti State Church Association. We shall be told, perhaps, that the Anti-Corn-Law League will die by its own hand when the Corn-Laws shall expire. Granted; that is the promise. But its materials can be converted; and similar organization may arise animated by its example, guided by its own experience. Nay, we must confess it with painful shame, the ground has been fallowed by the dissentions which have divided the Church; the seed has been sown by the success of the League, and sooner or later will produce a plentiful crop of troubles—the dragon's teeth have been scattered in the bosom of the Church, and they will spring up in hosts of enemies, daring in the knowledge of her weakness, and armed with weapons supplied by her own condition. And what is the position of the Government which should protect the Church? They have "taken sweet counsel" with her enemies, and unless they condescended to lead the attack against the Church as they have against the Corn laws, they will be trampled down by the advance of those, who while ready to fight with them as for a common object, wil sacrifice them as the first fruit of division.

"Will the Corn Bill pass the House of Lords? is now the question. And people while asking each other, look towards Lord Stanley. The noble lord has hinted that the measure may not pass; and ever and anon he moves for some return bearing on the corn question, from which people infer that he is buckling on his armour. The very silence which the noble lord maintains as to his intentions, are regarded as an indication of a deep and determined purpose. But we cannot help thinking that if Lord Stanley considered the case of the Corn-Laws hopeful, he would have done battle in their behalf, as he might, in the capacity of Premier. Any reasoning person who entertains the notion that the House of Lords will reject the measure—*can* reject it endorsed as it is by the Queen, led on by "*the* Duke," and forced forward by the powerful shoulders of the House of Commons—certainly, he rejoices in an amount of faith in the daring of the Lords, which we cannot emulate, amounting as it does to downright credulity. Lord Stanley we augur, will not prove a Leonidas, nor the Lords a Spartan band, throwing away existence in the Thermopylæ of the Corn-Laws. The House of Lords cannot, in fact, be expected to resist the potency which the measure has gained from the favourable decision of the House of Commons. The Reform Bill has diminished power of opposing popular movements which was once concentrated in the House of Lords. It is nothing more now than a noble register office. It exists only during the pleasure of the people; who we fear, in one of their mad fits of intoxication to which circumstances are ministering, may vitally injure this magnificent relic of the feudal system. But there are redeeming reasons neutralizing the opposition of the Peers to this Corn Bill. The Peers of the realm may submit to abuse and threats; the "proud aristocracy" who wrung Magna Charta

from an unjust King—who century after century unfurled their banners, and sword in hand, at the peril of life, power, home and holding all, defended the liberty of the land—and fastened it until it was strong in its native strength; cannot brook a charge of selfishness of all others the meanest; and would make great sacrifices rather than furnish occasion for t. Like the wife of Ceaser, it is not enough that they are pure—they must be beyond suspicion. They are too proud to profit by maintaining the Corn-Laws, though those laws may nurture the power, and husband the resources of the nation, if it is leavened by the belief that in so doing they stint the daily bread of the people. It is these considerations which have converted the Derbys, the Burlingtons, the Hamiltons, and the Mount Edgcumbes, into Corn-Law Repealers. Wise in their generation are the Free Traders—sagacious in their choice of weapons. Says Mr. Cobden, "The aristocracy and gentry are a gang of plunderers." "The aristocracy abroad and at home are guilty of rapine," shouts Mr. Bright. The aristocrarcy are guilty of "plunder" and "robbery" is an elegant extract from Col. Thompson. And Sir Robert Peel has simply polished the sentiment in the declaration that the Corn-Laws are, in his opinion, no longer impolitic, but unjust. Clever chemists of feeling they are, who have discovered the acid capable of dissolving the obduracy of the bold barons. Circumstances have tied up the hands of the House of Lords from opposition to the ministerial measure. We regret it for the sake of the country and the constitution. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the House of Lords sooner or later must adopt the measure. If delayed it must involve redoubled defeat, and perhaps worse would remain behind. In this instance, therefore, it would be a delusion, a mockery, and a snare, to regard as a rampart against repeal, the cry of "Thank God we have a House of Lords!"—(*Ibid.*)

ABOUT A BAROMETER.

It was near eight o'clock in the evening, when an overseer of a plantation in the interior of this state was aroused from a half and half kind of a stupor, caused by the combined influence of the heat of the weather, and the odour of some genuine Havannah leaf, by the shril cry of "House! house! haint there nobody to cum here?"

"Jim,,' shouted the overseer, looking towards the negro quarters, "go to the gate and ask what on airth all that bawlin's for."

Obeying the order, Jim hastily unbarred the gate, and there drove up one of those nondescript vehicles, known as a Yankee pedlar's waggon, when there emerged from the vehicle aforesaid a curious specimen of nature's handiwork. He was a tall, slim man, with a pair of small twinkling grey eyes, a nose whose only occupation seemed to be to snuff and to twitch whenever the owner spoke. The mouth of the individual was ornamented with a slight pucker, and his whole appearance denoted that he wished to place himself in the smallest space possible. In proof of this, his bell-crowned hat was stuck directly on the top of his head; his coat and vest had evidently belonged to a younger brother, and his pantaloons fitted him like India rubber. Yet, in one thing he was profuse, and that was what he termed his "hair," it was beautiful hair, in colour a "delicate ginger," or may be what the urchins would call "yaller taffy colour." It was combed behind his ears, and fell in graceful negligence on the back of his coat. In fact, to take him for "all in all," at first sight one would be impressed with the idea that nature had made Joel Spry, for such was his name, at the very lowest terms, of the most ordinary material and on the very cheapest scale.

"W-a-al," said he, after surveying Mr. Simmons, the overseer, for a second or two, "your name be'ant Hobson- no, not Hobson, Tomkins, no, darn the name! And after studying that book on ninmmntechny, (mnemotechny) that tells allers what people forget, and only to think that I can't think of it. Oh, now I got it! Your name be'ant a-a Jenk—I say, mister, what might be your name?"

"Simmons," answered the overseer.

"W-a-al; now, only to think! I thought of that name all the while, and yet I couldn't get it out. Why, mister, the man that keeps the plantation adjinin your'n told me that you was almighty clever, and said as how he thought as how I mought do a little tradin' with you."

"Well," said Simmons, "what have you got to sell?"

"Sell!" said Joel with a look of wonder, "what have I got to sell? Why, mister Simmons, I've got all on airth to sell, what kin be sold. Calicoes, potash, cutlery, calomel, broad cloths, buttons, yarn nutmegs, all-spice, clocks, thermometers, barometors—

And as if a sudden thought struck him, he looked appealingly in the overseer's face, and in the voice of the utmost solicitude, asked, "Now, mister Simmons, don't you want a fust rate barometer? You don't know how much you could save. It'll tell you when it's a'goin to rain and when it's a'goin to shine—when to plant and when to hoe, when to—"

"Oh," said Simmons, cutting Mr. Spry very short, "I'll bet you fifty dollars against all you've got in your waggon, that I've got an old blind nigger who can tell the changes in the weather with more precision than the best of your barometers."

"I swow!" chuckled Mr. Joel Spry, "If there be'ant a chance to make the pewter, then I'm darned! Simmon's I'm your man, down with the dollars and I'll unload the waggon."

Suiting the action to the word, the bet was speedily arranged. Mr. Joel Spry, with great care took out two large boxes, one marked "dry goods," and the other "fancy articles," and had them carefully deposited in the overseer's room.

"Neow," said he, after taking a stiff glass of Monongahela, it's a getting late, and I want to commence—bring forth the nigger that will match this barometer."

"Here, Jake," bawled forth the overseer. Forthwith there hobbled from the negro quarters an old Ethiopian three shades darker than charcoal, as blind as a bat, and four times as ugly.

"Har, massa, am ole Jake."

"Jake, what kind of weather are we going to have to-morrow."

"Cloudy wedder, massa, cloudy wedder, Ole Jake's big toe feels like the dibble to-night."

"W-a-al, if that don't beat all that ever I heerd tell on, I wish I may be darn'd," said Mr. Spry, with a horse laugh. "Only to think, a blind nigger tellin the state of the weather by his toes? Oh! Jehossaphat!"

"Well, sir, and what says the barometer?" says Simmons.

"Says? what it says, clear, light winds, and not a drop of rain?"

"We'll see," said the overseer. "Jim fodder this horse, and put the waggon under the shed.—Mr. Spry, this is your room. Good night, sir."

"Good night Mr. Simmons. But jist wait awhile du take care of them boxes. I got nearly four hundred dollars' worth of goods in 'em, and if the cutlery gits damp, or the calicoes get siled I shall be ruined."

With this injunction the parties retired to rest. The next morning, when they awoke, the sky was overcast, and the aspect of nature portended a long fall of rain.

"Aha, what did old Jake, tell you, Mr. Spry," was the first remark of the overseer.

"W-a-al, now, the quicksilver in my barometor must a' been damp. But, I say, now, friend Simmons, you'll let me have another trial. You won't take all that a poor feller's got on airth, jist on account of the quicksilver bein' damp?"

"Oh, no," said the good natured Simmons, "you may try every day for a week—your board and your horse's feed shall cost you nothing, but at the end of that time I must either have your goods or you my fifty dollars.

Mr. Joel Spry concluded the bargain with some apparent hesitation, but resolved to make the best of a bad case. Every night Spry's barometer was pitted against old blind Jake's toes, and regularly every morning the toes came off victorious. Spry, who ate all the while like a horse, and actually commenced getting fat, declared on every successive morning that he would be ruined past redemption. He tore his hair, clenched his hand, cursed old Jake for a hobgoblin, and swore that had he been born in Salem, he would have been hung for a wizard."

At last the seventh day came. It had rained for six days previously without intermission, and now as old Jake, through his science in toetology had predicted the ningt previous, in opposition to the indications of Spry's barometer, the sun shone bright and beautiful. Spry took his mare from the stable and harnessed her in his waggon.

With tears in his eyes, he bade the negroes who were laughing at him "good bye," and actually gave old Jake the barometer which had cost him so much trouble."

"Simmons," said he, "you won the bet fairly—take the things and keep 'em, and never say again that you never saw an honest Yankee pedlar."

"Well, well, good bye," said Simmons, "I wanted to teach one of you d———d Yankees a lesson, and I guess that I have given you what you deserve."

"W-a-al," sobbed Mr. Spry in a most melancholy tone," it can't be helped. Good bye Simmons. Get up, Nabby; git up, you-tarnal critter." So saying he applied the lash to Nabby, and she moved away at an astonishing rate.

When Spry got outside the gate, he turned round and said in a loud nasal tone—"I say, Simmons? them boxes of mine is full of goods. Full to the brim with brickbats and cornstalks! Got a week's board and lodging, and horse fed for nothin'! I I know'd it was agoin to rain for a week, and that I couldn't travel! That barometer of mine is patent and no mistake. I say, Simmons, how is old Jake's toes? Gee up, Nabby!"

"Here, Jim' get me my gun," said Simmons in a terrible fury.

"I draw'd the load afore you was up this morning," shouted Spry, who was now out of danger.

"Well," said Simmons, almost out of breath with anger "If ever I see a Yankee pedlar on this plantation again, if I don't shoot him I wish I may lose a year's pay!"—*New Orleans Paper.*

GENERAL STATEMENT of the operations of the Public Stocks from their commencement on the 1st January, 1822, up to the end of June 1846, together with Cash Account from 1st April to the 30th June of the present year.

Public Stocks.

Dr.

	4 per 100. Ds.	6 per 100. Ds.
To Amount created by laws 30th October 1821, up to 28th March, 1840..........	2,000,000	52,360,000
	2,000,000	52,360,000

Cr.

	4 per 100 Ds.	Rs.	6 per 100. Ds.	Rs.
By Amount of Stock, not in circulation, belonging to corporations and Pious Establishment................	146,923	2½	842,845	3
By Amount of Stock unclaimed..................	10,397	6½	7,438	¼
By Amount of Stock redeemed 31st March 1846, by the sinking fund..............	685,563	7½	32,847,300	1½
By Amount of Stock redeemed between the 1st April and 30th June last 6 $\frac{0}{0}$ at the prices of 80 $\frac{0}{0}$ and 4 $\frac{0}{0}$ 53 & 2 $\frac{0}{0}$..................	961	3½	402,426	7½
By Balance being amount in circulation at this date....	1,155,853	3½	18,859,988	6½
	2,000,000		52,360,000	

CASH ACCOUNT.

	Ds.	Rs.	Ds.	Rs.
To balance at the end of March last	"	" "	628,404	2½
To Amount received from the Customs to pay interest and sinking fund for April, May and June...................	"	" "	938,799	7½
To Amount received for ordinary sinking fund	133,399	3½		
To Amount for interest on capital sunk,..............	395,953	7½		
	529,853	2½	1,567,204	1½

	Ds.	Rs.	Ds.	Rs.
By Amount of Interest in January last.... 4 per 100..	11,697	1½	259,927	6½
By Amount of Interest in January last.... 6 per 100.	248,230	5		
By Amount remitted to Customs for Contribution direct this year	31,595	4	31,595	4
By Amount invested in redeeming Stock in the present quarter	"	" "	322,813	6½
By Balance to next month. For interest.....	422,983	6	952,837	½
By Balance to next month. For sinking fund	529,853	2½		
			1,567,204	1½

John Alsina, Presid.—Miguel de Riglos, Vice-Presid.—John Baptista Peña—Bonifacio Huergo—Simon R. Mier—A. Ibañez de Luca, Secretary and Accountant.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

July 18.—*Wind* N.N.E.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner brig Argos, 6 guns, Captain Galhardo for Montevideo.

July 19.—*Wind* E.N.E.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 20.—Wind N.N.E., in the afternoon changed to W., heavy rain in the morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 21.—Wind N.E., opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 22.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M. steamer Lizard, Lieut. Henry M. Tylden, Commander, from the Northward.

H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. W. P. Johnson, Commander, from Montevideo.

Sailed, H. B. M. steamer Lizard, Lieut. Henry M. Tylden, Commander, in the direction for Colonia.

H. B. M. brigantine Dolphin, Commander Levinge, apparently for Montevideo.

July 23.—Wind S., at noon changnd to W.S.W.

Arrived. H. B. M. steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope, from Montevideo.

July 24.—Wind S.

Arrived, A French brig of war.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

July 11.

British schooner-brig Choice, Mc Caen, from Cadiz 12th May.

Danish schooner Elinna, A. E. Amondsen, from Rio Janeiro 28th June.

Sardinian schooner Thalia, I. B. Basallo, from Rio Janeiro 15th May and St. Catherine's 18th June.

Brazilian brig Rufino, P. Gonsalvez, from Paraguá 7th and St. Catherine's 22d June.

Spanish barque San Narcisso, J. Domenech, from Barcelona 4th April and the Canary Islands 18th May.

July 12.

French barque La Fauvette, Erusatt, from St. Maloes 14th May.

Danish barque Preciosa, J. I. Kier, from Memel 23d April.

British barque Charles, Hellyer, from Liverpool 12th May,

July 13.

Danish brig Anna Margarita, H. L. Moller, from Rio Janeiro 29th June.

Sardinian polacre, Nuestra Señora de la Guardia, J. Consigleri, from Bahia 19th June.

July 14.

Sardinian smack Nuestra Soñora del Rosario, A. Cheaffino, from St. Catherine's 7th July.

July 15.

United States brig of war Bainbridge, 10 guns Captain Lawrence Pennington hence 14th.

French brig of war L'Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier, Commander, hence 14th.

Sardinian schooner Venus, I. V. Benetti, from Santos 6th July.

British merchant steamer Flecha, J. Davis, from Cardiff 13th may.

July 16.

Brittsh barque Mars, J. Dupres, from Cardiff 29th April.

Danish schooner brig Hintfield, M. Neilsen, from New Castle 24th April and Dover 1st May,

Sardinian polacre Margarita, A. Bacaro, from Genoa 20th May.

July 19.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, Lieut. Serra Casano, Commander, hence 17th.

Brazilian schooner brig of war Argos, Captain Galhardo, hence the 18th inst.

Spanish barque Atala, A. Igastrie, from Santander 4th and Coruña 15th May and Rio Janeiro 8th July.

Sardinian polacre Concepcion, J. Conchala, from Genoa 7th May.

July 20.

American brig Franklin, A. Nelson, from St Catherine's 11th July.

July 21.

French brig Antonio, C. Chaumont, from Valparaiso 4th May and Talcahuano 7th June

British barque Royal Exchange, R. Irwin from London 25th December.

American barque Eunomurs, C. Manfield, from New York 11th May.

Prussian Barque Wilhelm, C. D. Schuttg, from Lisbon 23d May.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.

Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.

Steam sloop Devastation, Commander Edward Croutch.

Schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson.

FRENCH—Brig Adonis, 20 guns, Capt. Colet.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.

BRAZILIAN—Schooner brig Argos, 6 guns, Captain Galhardo.

Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

July 23. The Victoria which arrived yesterday to relieve the Dolphin, and anchored near the Melampus, sailed this morning and anchored in the position previously occupied by the Dolphin.

The Firebrand has, we are informed, come to relieve the Melampus.

This day (25th inst.) completes the 301st day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday..........51
Sunday..........54
Monday..........60
Tuesday..........58
Wednesday..........64
Thursday..........55
Friday..........50

It appears by the Paraguay journal of the 16th of May last, that Mr. Ouseley, in violation of his instructions, had, in a note dated the 7th of March, acknowledged the independence of Paraguay, such acknowledgment being declared, however, to be subject to the approval of his royal mistress.

We have reason to believe that this unwarranted step will be viewed with the highest displeasure by the British Government, who has recently declared that it is only desirous of bringing about a pacification, and in nowise wishes to make itself a party in the questions either of Paraguay, Corrientes or the Oriental State.

It is worthy of remark that Baron Deffaudis has had the good sense not to imitate Mr. Ouseley's rash proceedings in this instance.

The Police has given notice, under date of 17th inst., that, in the term of two months all side walks in a defective state must be repaired by the parties to whose premises they correspond; otherwise the Department will direct the work to be performed and hold them responsible for the expenses incurred.

The *Gaceta* of the 20th contained the conclusion of the list of individuals who have been assessed with the property tax for 1846. Thirty days from the above date the Collector General's office will commence to receive payment.

On the 14th inst. General Mancilla, having learned that the French steamer *Gassendi* had left her anchorage below Point Obligado and was ascending the river, made preparations to attack her at Port Acevado, where he had 9 pieces of artillery, 2 companies of infantry and some squadrons of cavalry, and sent orders to the commander at Quebracho to fire upon her in case she should pass the first position. But, on the steamer appearing in sight, the General who had received newspapers containing the announcement of the arrival of Mr. Hood on a pacific mission from Great Britain and France, deemed it his duty to send a flag of truce on board to acquaint the commander of the circumstance and represent to him the responsibility he would incur, if by continuing on, he provoked a conflict. The French captain expressed the highest gratification at the humane step taken by General Mancilla, and the fervent hope that the negociations would have a pacific issue, and signified his intention of immediately returning to his former anchorage. This promise, it is satisfactory to add, was honourably fulfilled.

Advertisements.

Mr. William Daws

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking Business, he intends carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the disagreeable necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick dispatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No. 200 or 202 Calle de la Paz.

CABINET MAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Notice.

TO be sold at a moderate price, a fine strong Pianoforte, beautiful tone, and can be inspected at Mr. Macome's, No. 62, Calle del 25 de Mayo, at the dwelling house of Mrs Booth.

Attention!

PEGGED BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS!!!

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public in general, that in addition to his Establishment, he has connected with it the manufactory of Pegged Shoes, Boots, and Brogans, warranting them to be as good as any made in this city, and much better than those brought from the United States, as they are made of the best materials of this country, and warranted not to be of split leather, or to rip.

Those who are in want of the above articles would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders will be received and executed according to contract to supply retailers at a liberal discount from retail prices.

MERIT PARKER,
No. 34, Calle de la Paz.

Notice.

JULIUS BAASCH,

WISHES to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage he received when in the firm of Temperley and Bausch, and begs to notify that he has opened a Hosiery and Haberdashery Store in the Calle de Cangallo, No 45, next door to Mr. Fish, chairmaker, and respectfully requests an inspection of the good assortment of articles of the best quality he has on hand, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest prices, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

MARRIED.

In the American Chapel, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. H. Norris, *Mr. Wm. A. McLellan*, of Bath, State of Maine, United States, to *Harriett*, second daughter of Mr. John Smith, of this city.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	278	á	280	each, fluctuating
Do. Patriot	275	á	277	do.
Plata, macuquina	15½	á	16½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	17	á	17½	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	16¾	á	17¼	do.
Six per cent. Stock	82	á		do. per cent.
Exchange on England	2⅝	á	2¾d.	nominal
Do. France	25	á	26½	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	at par			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	1		2	do.
Do. United States	16	á	17	
Hides, Ox, for Engld &Germy	58	á	60	per pesada.
Do. France	48	á	52	do.
Do. North America	45	á	48	do.
Do. Spain	50	á	56	do
Do. salted	40	á	42	do.
Do. Horse	24	á	26	do. each
Calf skins	50	á	52	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	28	á	30	per dozen
Do. fine	31	á	38	do.
Deer skins	without price			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	4	á	4½	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	42	á	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	55	á	60	do.
Do. long	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	20	á	25	do.
Do. picked	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do			do
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure	24	á	26	do.
Do. raw	17	á	18	do.
Do. with grease	19	á	20	do.
Jerked beef	without price			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	100	á	120	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	without price			do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price			per lb.
Do. black	12	á	14	do.
Salted tongues	8	á	9	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega.
Discount	1½	á	2½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 288 dollars
The lowest price 275 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2¾d. The lowest do. 2½d., nominal

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.